

# In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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George Seldes, Editor.

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## Britain Has 8 Billion Dollars Here

(Editor's Note: IN FACT is not taking the interventionist or isolationist position with reference to the European war. It is presenting certain facts which it believes readers should know before making decisions.)

**B**EHIND all the headlines and buncombe in the press, the "indiscreet" admission by Lord Lothian that Britain is short of money, the denials, the frontpage stories about Britain's needing loans, credits, freighters, battleships and airplanes, one paramount fact is never mentioned:

Britain has \$8,000,000,000 or more in America.

IN FACT's first issue, May 20 (printed several days earlier), it was reported that the State and Treasury Departments were being turned into research and information agencies for Britain, although the US was supposedly neutral; that these departments furnished "vital material on shipping, airplane and military production" to the British; and that an official investigation proved that Allied funds in this country—gold, foreign exchange, and American securities—amounted to over \$16 billion, "ample for a long and active war."

Many readers questioned IN FACT's source until the United Press sent out the same figure (May 22, NYTimes).

## Pressure for Loans, Credits, Ships, Guns

Because 90 or 95 or 99 percent of the press is committed to "all aid short of war" to Britain, IN FACT believes it valuable to publish facts in the case and point out their significance, to present the news the press does not print, without favoring any party, nation, movement or person.

In this issue IN FACT presents:

1. Testimony denying the administration's claim that the US is not headed toward war.
2. Evidence that loans, now being urged, were the main cause of war in 1917.
3. War guilt of Big Business, led by Morgan.
4. Morgan defender, Time Inc., and its munitions exposé.

Every newspaperman knows that public opinion is manipulated. After the First World War, George Creel published a book showing how the Committee on Public Information kept the US in line. Northcliffe, Sir Gilbert Parker, others, confessed for England, Gabriel Hanatoux for France. Every foreign correspondent knows that every story saying Britain is undamaged by air raids and needs no help and every story saying Britain is severely damaged and needs help, every story suggesting trading destroyers for naval bases, every proposal to send freighters, or Douglas bombers, or to give our bomb sight, or to issue loans and credits, or to trade war supplies for territory, is manipulated by experts. All governments manipulate public opinion. Few newspapers ever inform their readers, the victims of manipulation, about this. Many newspaper readers know all about this manipulation in the past but do not recognize the same process at work now.

What is behind the sudden change in news regarding Britain? The press is united in a call for help. Only one writer, "The General" in PM, explains:

"This sudden change in the news reports is not due to increased efficiency by the Nazis, but to a changed attitude by censors and the Foreign Office and other British government spokesmen. . . . The change is not unconnected with the current drive for increased US aid to England. . . . It would be surprising if the cables were not now exaggerating British difficulties, just as before they were understated."

## Pressure on Congress

Kiplinger informs leading citizens who can afford \$18 for a newsletter (which permits no direct quotation) that Congress is feeling the effects of propaganda to revise the Johnson act and permit loans to belligerents.

Kiplinger believes Britain does not want US entry into war until our colossal defense program is near completion, when we will be able to enter decisively.

The Whaley-Eaton service reported in May that "there is no neutrality, and America is now an active participant in the war."

The Army and Navy Journal in every issue speaks of US participation in the war, while the head of the army and navy (the President) promises no participation.

Kiplinger (Nov 9) predicts steps of participation, first the sale of military supplies, then ships, then US ships entering war zones with supplies, then credits. Campaign pledges of neutrality mean nothing because some incident is bound to occur, and any "incident" can result in our entry into a "defensive" war.

All the speakers at Granik's American Forum of the Air Nov 24 (Rep. Maas

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## Is It Fun to Be Fooled?

THE past fortnight has provided brilliant proof of the charge that public opinion in America is manipulated in the same way it is done in Europe. American people are made to think in certain ways, to approve and to hate certain men and institutions, by forces similar to those which control foreign lands. Labor, liberals, progressive men and institutions are usually the victims.

The Vultee strike story was manipulated; stories of uprisings in Bessarabia and in Mexico were distorted or faked; Congressman Dies was helped to propagate another untruth; a CIO New York traction strike was faked; an American Federation of Labor story was falsified. Politicians and the press, big business and native fascisti (masquerading as superpatriots) created public sentiment.

## Truth About Vultee

THE main truth about Vultee was that Major Sidney Simpson, War Department aide and conciliator, was too drunk to negotiate a peaceful settlement. The CIO said so; the press suppressed the story. Instead, this is how the American public was fooled by stories and headlines:

"Treason" Charged to Vultee Strikers—Nov 22  
FBI Finds Reds in Vultee Clash—Nov 23  
Vultee Strikers Defy Jackson on Red Charge—Nov 24  
Jackson Says Reds Back Plane Strike—Nov 24  
Bills to Fix Curbs on Defense Strikes—Nov 28

and, on Nov 30 a paragraph story in most papers, saying "Maj. Simpson Relieved of Active Duty in Army."

## News Services Misinform

THE Vultee airplane plant, Los Angeles county, was asked by its CIO union men to raise fair pay out of the enormous profits it was making on war orders. A compromise at 62½ cents was quickly reached—the men, who were getting 50, had asked for 75. Then Simpson became too incoherent to conclude negotiations and began babbling about calling out the troops to smash the strike.

The CIO issued a statement blaming failure of peaceful settlement on conciliator. It said: "When the union's negotiating committee tried to keep an appointment with Major Simpson in the Biltmore Hotel last night we found the major intoxicated. We maintain that the major's intoxication throughout these negotiations has been one of the major factors in causing the confusion."

The United Press took the liberty of faking this statement to read: "When the union's negotiating committee (etc.) . . . they found him unable to meet with us. We maintain that the Major has been one of the factors contributing to confusion."

The Associated Press fifteen minutes after sending CIO statement telegraphed



of Minn., Ralph Ingersoll, editor of PM, Rex Stout, author, and Senator Holt of West Virginia) agreed that giving full military aid to England meant entrance by the US into the war as a combatant—all approved aid except Sen. Holt.

Rep. Tinkham of Mass. has asked Congress to investigate "evidence that President Roosevelt and Sec'y of State Hull have been guilty of collusive action" in making a "50-year secret alliance with Great Britain in the Pacific." He claims this military alliance is liable to entangle the US "in Asia for British political purposes." (Cong. Record, March 21—Mr. Tinkham says his press release was ignored.)

Entry into war and the rise of an "Americanized" form of Fascism was forecast by John T. Flynn, economist and writer, in a Milwaukee address. (Progressive, Nov 23.)

These are sample items of the other side of the story, the story not played on the front pages by the press which insists on ships, planes, loans, credits.

### *Morgan Loans Helped Make War*

Pressure for repeal of the Johnson Act is increasing. Senator Hiram Johnson declares he will fight repeal. The Act makes it unlawful to issue loans to nations owing the US money. Actually its backers believe that since loans led to US entry into war in 1917, strict neutrality—no loans to finance Europe's wars—is an important requisite to keeping America out of this war.

Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., Bob La Follette, Sr., Eugene V. Debs and a few others (who were smeared in the press or met with a conspiracy of silence) warned America in 1916 that bankers and economic interests were leading to war. In 1935 the Nye-Vandenberg Committee investigating munitions proved that the US did in fact go to the Allies' aid in 1917 to prevent a panic, to save the economic set-up, to safeguard loans, most of them made by J. P. Morgan. Inasmuch as there is a campaign now to falsify the historic record, here is a Nye summary by Kenneth Crawford ("Pressure Boys"):

"The investigation proved beyond question that big property interests, with their influence over Congress, helped push the United States into the World War. No more searing indictment of capitalism under stress is to be found than the hearings and reports of the committee. . . .

"The distinction between commercial credits and loans proved to be a complete phony. Credits came to mean loans. But the public was not informed of any change in the policy, and as late as January 20, 1915, the State Department told the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it was still the policy of the United States to forbid loans to belligerents. Not until the following March was there any announcement of the shift. This secret change in policy, desired by the Morgans and urged upon the State Department by their representatives, cleared the way for private loans of \$2,500,000,000 to the Allies, about \$1,900,000,000 of which was extended or managed by the Morgan interests prior to this country's entry into the war.

"Finally Wilson dropped the 'commercial credit' distinction and permitted outright loans. This action in September, 1915, came within eight days after a conference between a Morgan representative and Secretary of Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo. . . .

"Before the United States finally got into the war, mounting British loans became a matter of grave concern to the Morgan bank.

"The only way out was an American declaration of war. The Nye Committee found evidence that the Morgan bank was informed some considerable time before relations with Germany were broken off that this solution was about to be applied. . . . The private debts of the Allies in this country were paid off (out of Liberty Loans), the bankers were bailed out and the Treasury was left holding the bag for the war debts. It is still holding."

### *Documentation*

The Nation (June 17, 1936): "In spite of the NYTimes's wistful attempts to prove that the Nye Committee whitewashed Morgan, this recommendation (no more loans to belligerents) shows the committee's belief that the Morgan loans led us into war once and that somebody else's may lead us in again."

Walter Millis, historian (who last June signed appeal for immediate US war declaration): "American industry and finance, led by the Morgan firm . . . devoted themselves to establishing the economic complex which tended . . . to thrust the nation more and more deeply into an economic alliance with the Entente and consequently nearer and nearer to war with Germany."

Charles A. Beard, America's foremost historian: "We were confronting the alternatives of a domestic crash and a foreign war when we entered the war."

Wm. E. Woodward ("A New American History"): "I am not taking sides but am trying to show how, by gradual and successive developments, we were drawn into a war which was purely European in character, and which had no point of contact with American affairs, except insofar as American interests were represented by profiteers in war supplies and the lenders of money to Germany's enemies."

New York Post (Dec 26, 1935): Allies' Loans Put US Into War.

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, historian, writes IN FACT's editor, "You are entirely right about the bankers and the First World War." His own documentation is in "War in the 20th Century," pp. 77-80.

### *Faking History for Mr. Morgan*

That the first World War was the result of the economic set-up, headed by Morgan, was historically established in 1935. At that time several newspapers and magazines tried to fake the Nye-Vandenberg committee findings and were exposed. Nevertheless, the same journals continue their attempts to falsify history today.

IN FACT (Dec 2) began the story of the activities of Henry R. Luce whose publications and movies influence 40,000,000 in America and do more to create public opinion than the publications of any press lord, including Hearst. H. P. Davison and Dwight Morrow, Morgan partners, helped finance Luce, and although Morgan money does not dictate, it nevertheless influences words and pictures affecting the social and economic thinking of 40,000,000.

Time never loses a chance to deny the Nye findings. Thus Time (July 17 1939):

" . . . The Nye committee pumped J. P. Morgan, Thomas Lamont and their partners, trying to prove that they had helped to grease the skids that plunged the US into war. There was no evidence they had tried to. It could not even be proved that they had done so unwittingly. . . ."

editors: "Kill story CIO accuses Major Simpson intoxication. Unprivileged. This is mandatory Kill. Story must not appear." Newspapermen who sent IN FACT foregoing say story was not libelous as news services do not censor or kill similar news accusing labor leaders.

### *Vultee in the Money*

INVESTIGATION revealed Vultee did not tell truth when it claimed it was losing money. It made \$277,000 in first 10 months 1940; has backlog of \$90,000,000 unfilled orders on which \$12,000,000 is guaranteed profit.

Real reason for trouble is Vultee's hatred of labor. La Follette Civil Liberties investigation exposed Vultee as member of aircraft committee to fight unionism of Merchants & Manufacturers Ass'n of Los Angeles. It had supplied strikebreakers in previous California aircraft strikes and financed elaborate system of labor espionage.

La Follette Committee also found business and manufacturers' association deliberately plan to check march of labor by branding all labor radical. Wyndham Mortimer, CIO leader at Vultee, himself redbaited, said, "Some people call every workingman who wants more than \$20 a week a red." In "The Grapes of Wrath" Steinbeck quotes Associated Farmer saying, "A red is any son of a ——— that wants 30 cents when we're paying 25."

### *How Press Betrays*

DESPITE orations at Roosevelt Era American Newspaper Publishers Association conventions declaring labor in future will get square deal, almost entire press maintained tradition of perverting news to favor employers. There are a thousand tricks by which this is done. For example, a frontpage headline quoting Jackson's smear on reds, and no retraction when United Press investigation found no reds at Vultee.

"Life" pictured Vultee mailboy hero who had been "beaten by pickets." This was a fake. J. C. Hatcher had been in a fight and romanticized explanation of his black eye. But "Life" did not retract.

Los Angeles Times, America's leading anti-labor paper, editorialized: "Draft the Strikers!" San Francisco Chronicle demanded action in the "emergency." NY Herald Tribune accused labor of profiteering from defense, forgetting its owners are profiteering from \$50,000,000 stock and bond portfolio, inherited from their mother.

"The Vultee Striker," mimeographed daily, which helped labor gain fraction of enormous war profits, published this note: "Don't trust everything you read in the papers or hear over the radio. Remember that the same interests that control the news agencies also own our plant." IN FACT thinks this is one of the strongest indictments of the press ever written, and calls attention of AFL and CIO to need of national press, fair to labor.

### *Rumors Instead of News*

RUMORS may be true or false. But rumors are not played up as news by honest newspapers; they may be used only as rumors which in time will be denied or substantiated.

The Associated Press Nov 30 sent a rumor of an uprising in Bessarabia. IN FACT does not know if it was true or



false; it does know that the United Press the same moment said it was untrue, that "no such report had been transmitted," although its rival said it had been.

The NYTimes, generally called our greatest paper, ran a 2-col Page 1 head, "Plot to Kill Avila Camacho" (Nov 30) which was also a fake. THE HT ran the same type of head but said it was a rumor.

The Transport Workers Union, New York, declared (Dec 2) that all stories featured in metropolitan press of impending strike were "provocations" and "outright falsehoods" aimed to discredit the CIO.

One of the worst slanders in a fake story against labor was committed by the Washington Star which said its reporter, wholly inexperienced, had gotten a \$75 a week carpenter job on an army cantonment by paying \$57.50 union dues. Says "Labor" (Dec 3): "Union officials protested. . . . The Star admitted its reporter had misrepresented the facts and apologized for slandering the union. . . . But the Associated Press, without making any effort to verify the story, picked it up and broadcast it to newspapers in all parts of the country. . . . Readers should keep their fingers crossed when they see in their favorite newspaper anything relating to labor."

### "Witch Hunt"

The technique by which the manufacturers association, chambers of commerce, corporations and politicians use the red scare against labor to keep wages down, smash unionization, destroy liberal ideas and movements, is explained in "Witch Hunt" by IN FACT's editor, just published (and reviewed in only 3 newspapers). A year's subscription to IN FACT will be given free to those purchasing "Witch Hunt" at its regular price, \$2.75, from this office. Autographed copies for those who want them.

### Jim Crow In the Navy

IN REFERENCE to a declaration previously made . . . that the policy of the Army and Navy toward Negroes 'is a symbol which must be attacked wherever it appears,' Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed that a good deal already had been done toward modifying that [Jim Crow] policy." (NYTimes Nov 9.)

That same week 18 Negro mess attendants on SS Philadelphia signed a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro paper, exposing conditions of Negroes in US Navy: "On this ship, out of a crew of 750, there are 18 colored boys ranging in ages from 18 to 25. Their work is limited to waiting on table and making beds for the officers. . . . In the last 6 months there have been 9 mess attendants given solitary confinement on bread and water. . . . We sincerely hope to discourage any other colored boys who might have planned to join the Navy and make the same mistake we did." Three of the signers were put in prison and the rest are not allowed to leave the ship, subject to court martial.

The Navy explains its policy toward Negroes as follows: "After many years of experience the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the messman branch, was adopted to meet the best interests of general efficiency." Until the Philippine Independence Act of 1933 Negroes were not even allowed to be mess attendants, that post being filled by Filipinos.

Senator Nye immediately replied that "Very definite is the evidence recorded by the Committee that the Morgan firm did operate in a way to circumvent American neutrality and steps that were intended to keep us out of Europe's war." Nye mentions historic documents. Time (Sept 4) continues: "To hang any large part of the 'blame' on J. P. Morgan & Co. seems to Time to be first class politics and third class history."

Thus millions of persons are told the opposite of historic fact. And the facts of the relationship of credits, loans, and the economic set-up are more important for America today than they were in 1917. The American people will soon have to ask itself whether or not loans mean entry into the war, and whether America wants to enter the war. At present 85% are against entry. Only a campaign in the newspaper and magazine press, and a dramatic emotional incident such as the Lusitania, can change public opinion. Gabriel Hanatoux ("Illustrated History of the War") quotes Morgan partner, Robert Bacon, as saying, "Our task is to see that the figures are reversed and that the 50,000 (who understand the necessity of the US entering the war) become the 100,000,000. . . . We will accomplish this."

### Facts About Fortune's Munitions Exposé

Fortune, a magazine for big businessmen, became known to the general public through its March, 1934, story on the munitions industry, the merchants of death. It was hailed as a great courageous forthright exposé, led to the belief that Fortune was one of the few "free" publications, uncensored by advertisers, big business, bankers.

The truth is that of the 10,000 word exposé, 9,650 dealt with Europeans who do not advertise, only 350 words were devoted to American merchants of death, only 15 words to the Du Ponts, America's leading merchants of death, who were at exactly the time of Fortune's story secretly smuggling armaments to Hitler in violation of international law. (IN FACT, Oct 21.)

Moreover, Fortune knew that numerous authors were preparing books exposing the munitions traffic, that these books dealt largely with US Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Anaconda Copper, the 23,000 millionaires created during the World War, the subsidizers of the Navy League, the corrupters of government, the sinister forces which were responsible for bringing America into the war. By rushing into print with an exposé which made a big sensation but which suppressed about 99% of the available evidence against the American merchants of death, Fortune actually did a service to its advertisers and its Big Business owners.

Fortune's hypocrisy is established by the two following items:

1. In its May 1934 issue Fortune published the following note from the present editor of IN FACT: "I notice you speak only of the 'sinister business going on in Europe.' I have been gathering material for ten years on this subject and will publish it shortly. You may be surprised how much of this sinister business has always been and still is (I say regretfully) American." To which Fortune replied: "Fortune will watch for Author Seldes' findings with interest, but so far continues to doubt that when the American armament makers are viewed in true perspective, their activities count for much in our general industrial scheme of things."

The Nye-Vandenberg investigation shortly afterward took up the industry, filled thousands of pages with its disclosures, and incidentally proved that the House of Morgan, with which Fortune was connected, had much to do with getting the US into the war. Fortune never published an exposé of the American merchants of death.

2. Fortune, however, had announced: "What Fortune does not know about this subject would fill many volumes. . . . What Fortune knows is . . . set down herein . . . as documentary data. Some time, not too far distant, Fortune hopes to inaugurate a greater campaign on this subject; let this article, then, be considered as no more than an opening gun."

Fortune obtained 300 pounds of documentation by mail, got half a ton of documentation piled up in London, spent a small fortune getting one of the most sensational stories in modern history, and suppressed this further exposé of the European merchants of death just as it had suppressed its American angle. IN FACT herewith presents the facts.

### Fortune's Agent, Lady Astor, Lord Lothian

Early in 1934 Fortune sent Hilton Howell Railey to Europe for material on the world-wide ramifications of the munitions industry. Although Railey pledged persons to secrecy, he was shocked when taking lunch with Lady Astor (at whose country house, Cliveden, the rulers of England made their fascist policies) to hear her cry out: "Philip! Captain Railey here is investigating our arms people. . . ." Philip is Philip Kerr, Lord Lothian, one of the main pro-fascist Cliveden Setters, now ambassador to Roosevelt.

Some time later Railey was visited by Scotland Yard; he was warned to flee the country; he was hampered and given the runaround.

### Fortune Appoints De Wendel's Cousin

Railey piled up documentation proving, he later wrote, that "the blackest sins alleged against them (munitions makers) were probably pale reflections of the truth." (Page 240, Railey's memoirs, "Touched with Madness," Carrick & Evans, 1938, which should be read.)



April 28, 1934, Railey received a letter from Eric Hodgins, publisher of Fortune, saying:

"Do not be disturbed if your acquaintance, Count Raoul de Roussy de Sales, should some time or other arrive in Paris and begin to do some work which, to the naked eye, might appear to conflict with yours. In reality it does not conflict. De Sales has a good front door connection to the Opposition and although it is a long chance of which nothing may come, it is a chance worth taking. He does not know of your activities and if your paths should cross it is unnecessary that you say anything."

Count Raoul de Roussy de Sales was in New York as a correspondent for one of the numerous reactionary French newspapers which fought labor, the Popular Front, liberal ideas and which was owned by big business men who preferred Hitler to democracy. Count de Sales, moreover, is a cousin of Francois de Wendel, the family which was exposed in "Merchants of Death" and "Iron, Blood and Profits" as being part German, part French, which did enemy business during the war, and which prevented the Briey Basin, in German hands, from being shelled and thus ending the war forthwith with French victory. Without any question the De Wendels were proven the leading death dealers of history, and a relative was now engaged by Fortune to negotiate with the Comite des Forges, which the de Wendels dominated, Francois being president.

Railey learned that "it was Luce's idea to have de Sales go after the Comite."

### "Fortune's Proposition to the Comite"

Months of "muddled maneuverings" followed. Count de Sales informed him he had a promise from Lambert-Ribot, managing director of the Comite, to "cooperate with Fortune provided 'certain guarantees' were forthcoming" about fair presentation. Railey went on his own, arranged for a series of talks with Lambert-Ribot, got an OK from Fortune, and the next day a telegram saying, "Do not proceed with interview."

There was some deal on about which Railey knew nothing. He wrote Hodgins and Ralph Ingersoll (now publisher of PM). Railey writes (Page 276 in his memoirs):

"Towards the end of October Ingersoll had informed me that Fortune's proposition to the Comite des Forges, prepared by de Sales under Luce's direction, had been sent off on August 31. He enclosed a copy of it. Its phraseology pained me. Its tone in general was too friendly. With official sanction de Sales had written that in making a study of the C des F Luce wished to be in a position to seek Lambert-Ribot's 'advice and guidance when the intricacies and interlocking interests involved require explanation.' I hadn't like that. Still less had I liked the statement that there had been 'an important evolution' in the viewpoint of Fortune's editors: 'The question of armaments, though important to them, is incidental to their general plan of study'—i.e., of the whole French industrial scheme and beyond that into the politics of the land. That made me squirm."

Mrs. Railey is quoted saying she had "always believed that if Luce hadn't intervened, hadn't sent de Sales to Paris in the first place, (Railey) would have succeeded long ago in making a study of the Comite des Forges." Railey exonerates Hodgins and Ingersoll, blames Luce. He asked Ingersoll: "Was it not Fortune's intention to take the measure of the munitions manufacturers, or had that been shelved in favor of a glorification of the French heavy industries? . . . What about Bracken's (Luce's British appointee) claim that Luce agreed he could bluepencil everything British that appeared in Time's and Fortune's columns?"

(More on Time Inc. and Morgan's censor, Lamont, in future issues.)

IN FACT's present circulation—well over 85,000—was reached because original IN FACT readers got their friends to subscribe and they got their friends to subscribe, rolling our subscription list up like a snowball going downhill. Without you IN FACT would not be the success it is today . . . without you we would not have been able to announce that IN FACT will shortly become a weekly. We would have liked to keep it secret until the first of the year. But with Christmas around . . . well, we just couldn't hold out. A full statement on IN FACT as a weekly will appear in the first issue in January, 1941. Meanwhile there is still time for IN FACT to reach its goal. We figure if one out of every 10 subscribers will get only one new subscriber we will end 1940 with the answer to our bookkeeper's prayer . . . goal by Jan. 1941, 100,000 subscribers . . . total reached by Jan. 1941, 100,000 subscribers.

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## Democracy: British, US

IN THE frontpage excitement over Ambassador Kennedy's Boston Globe interview, which he did not deny, but said was "off the record," thereby giving it added importance, the newspapers made an uproar over the statement "Democracy is finished in England." A much more important statement was this: "It means National Socialism (Nazism) is coming out of it."

But the most important statement Kennedy made was: "I supported Roosevelt . . . the only man who can control the groups who have got to be brought along in what's ahead of us." Reporter Louis M. Lyons asked if this meant the men who control industry. "No," said Kennedy, ". . . I mean the have-nots. They haven't any stake or ownership. They've got to take it in whatever faces us."

Lyons, of the Nieman Fellowship group, Harvard, is absolutely reliable. "Your Boston" column, in Transcript, written by Luther Conant, Jr., says Lyons read interview back to Kennedy, who said "Well, the fat's in the fire; I guess that's where I want it," which reply was taken down in shorthand.

## New Man on NLRB

A FEW DAYS after election, when Roosevelt appointed Dr. Harry A. Millis to National Labor Relations Board post vacated by J. Warren Madden, appointment was hailed by Wall Street Journal, NYTimes, all anti-labor newspapers.

Joe Calagno, an artist and only member of the Newspaper Guild in features division of Hearst's King Features, was fired last summer for union activity. Joseph V. Connolly, head of King Features, said he was fired because of inefficiency, and called in Calagno's immediate superior, who said, "No, Mr. Connolly, he's the best worker we have." Calagno was reinstated when the Guild threatened to take the case to NLRB. The day Roosevelt appointed Dr. Millis, Calagno was fired again.

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